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VOLUME XLI, NUMBER 48.7

COLUMBIA, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 9. 1870.

WHOLE NUMBER, 20,848.

THE COLUMBIA SPY, TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: WEEKLY, ages are paid, unless at the option of the education.

Advertisements not under contract, must be marked the length of time desired, or they will be continued and charged for until ordered out. Special Notices of Advertisments in reading matter, under ten lines, \$1.00; over ten lines, 10 cts. per line, inion type. Yearly Advertisers discontinuing their advertisements before the expiration of the year, will be charged at full rates as above, or according to contract.

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Columbia, Penn'a.

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N. B.—All work warranted.

sepi-09-byw J. S. SMITH, D. D. S.

J. GULICK, SURGEON DENTIST, Extracts Teeth without Pain, Nitrous (
Laughing Gas administered,
OFFICE 218 LOCUST STREET,
Septi-69-thw ous Oxide o

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MELODEON. CULTIVATION of the VOICE and SINGING-Special attention given Beginners and young Pupus. 210 LOCUST STREET.

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The undersigned have opened an office for the purchase and sale of real estate, collection of rents, and the renting of property. Business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt and careful attention.

F. X. ZIEGLER.

A. J. KAUFFMAN. THO BUILDERS AND OTHERS. Building, paving and other brick always on hand. They are hand made and superior to any brick in this part of the country. They are offeredat the very lowest price.

sep-1-69-tfw] MICHAEL LIPHART.

HOTELS.

Arle Mishler, of Reading, Pa., is an assistant at this Hotel, and will be glad to see in Triends at all times.

"CONTINENTAL."

FRONT STREET, COLUMBIA, PA. Ample accommodations for Strangers and Trav elers. The Bar is stocked with CHOICE LIQUORS.

And the Tables furnished with the best fare. URIAH FINDLEY sep4-69-tfw] RANKLIN HOUSE,
LOCUST ST., COLUMBIA, PA.
This is a first-classhotel, and is in every respectable to meet the wishes and desires of the traveling public.
MARTIN ERWIN,

On the European Plan, opposite City Hall Park New York. R. FICENCH, Sept. 19, 1868. Proprietor. MISHLER'S HOTEL.

VE West Market Square, Reading Renn'a.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Aas removed his Store to his Building, adjoining Haldeman's Store, Locust St., Columbia, Pa. where he has fitted up rooms and greatly increased his facilities for doing a more extensive business.

MISHLER'S CELEBRATED

HERB BITTERS!

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, These Bitters are celebrated for the great cures they have performed in every case, when tried.

Dr. Mishler offers five hundred dollars to the proprietor of any Medicine that can show a greater number of genuine certificates of cures effected by it, near the place where it is made, than MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

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Also, OLD RYE WHISKEY and BRANDIES of all kinds: Jamaica Spirits,

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POCKET FLASKS. DEMLJOHNS. TOBACCO BOXES. and FANCY ARTICLES, in great variety, At J. C. BUCHER'S.

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The Best Brands of Imported SCOTCH AND LONDON ALE. For Sale at

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MOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, HAVANA, YARA, and COMMON SEGARS. Also, SNUFF & TOBACCO BOXES, PIPES—8 thousand and one varieties. Call at

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GRAND INAUGURATION

LOW PRCES

Nos. 1412 & 1414 Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA, ARE NOW OFFERING THE WHOLE OF

Replete with all the Choicest Novelties of the Season. TOGETHER WITH

LARGE INVOICES OF PESIRABLE GOODS, Purchased in this Market for Cash,

At Astonishing Low Prices!

H. C. & CO. conclude that it is only necessar to quote a few of their offerings as an index of the prices at which this SUPERS STOCK wi be disposed of, to insure an early call. DOUBLE-FOLD FOULARD MOHAIRS, CENTS. DOUBLE-FOLD NORWICH POPLINS,INTHE NEW LIGHT SHADES, 56 CENTS.

HOYLE'S YARD-WIDE ENGLISH PRINTS, 25 CENTS. PRINTED SATIN CLOTH, A NEW ARTICLE FOR THE HOUSE OR WALKING COS-TUME, 35 CENTS. ONE CASE OF THE FINEST ORGANDIES IMPORTED, 40 CENTS.

BLACK LYONS GROS GRAINS AND DRAP DE LYON, OF THE BEST MAKES, FROM \$1.50 to \$8 PER YARD. CHENE SILKS OF THE LATEST DESIGNS OF THE PARIS MARKET, AND EXTRA QUALITY, SOLD LAST SPRING AT \$3.25, \$2.50.

STRIPED SILKS FROM \$1.50 TO \$2.00, BLACK CANVAS BAREGES, EXTRA SU-PERB QUALITY, 62½ CENTS. BLACK CANVAS BAREGES, 75 CENTS. BLACK CANVAS BAREGES, ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES, UP TO 86. WALKING SUITS, LACE SHAWLS, LACE

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Where you can buy a first rate WATCH,

SOME BREAST PINS, EAR RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, and almost everything in the jewelry line

AT THE LOWEST PRICE. FINE SILVER AND SILVER PLATED SPOONS,

WANT OF TIME you can buy any kind of AMERICAN CLOCK, warranted of the best quality, at a low figure. CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

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Or the Art of transferring Pictures. Can be ransferred on any object. I would call special attention of the Coach-takers to my stock of Dacalcomania. AGENT FOR STEINWAY & SON'S PIANOS, PRINCE & CO'S., & NEEDHAM & SON'S CELEBRATE.D

ORGANS AND MELODEONS. Sole Agent for Stoll's Unrivaled PIANO FORTE AND FURNITURE POLISH. Call and examine my stock at

NO. 3 NORTH PRINCE STREET LANCASTER, PA. oct.16.769-1y

THE VALLEY CHIEF! It is a simple two-wheeled machine, having side delivery, which throws the grain entirely out of the way of the team for the next round. It has a rear cut, a tloating finger bar; the guards or fingers are made of the best wrought fron, faced with steel. The height of the cut can be altered with ease while in motion, thus enabling one to pass obstructions or cut long or short stubble; and the whole machine is built with an even to converger simplicity and describing.

short stubble; and the whole machine is built with an eye to convenience, simplicity and durability. If you want a light, two-horse machine, the VALLEY CHIEF is the machine to buy. If you want a machine that is able to pick up very badly lodged gram with ease and certainty, and rake it off, get the VALLEY CHIEF—it will do it. The Marsh Self-Rake in this particular, has no superior. has no superior.
If you want a machine that combines the qualities of a first-class self-raker in grain together
with one of the best mowers get the VALLEY
CHIEF.

Queen Street, Lancaster City.

Mr. D. K. BURKHOLDER, is our general
gent for Lancaster county Locust Street, adjoining Haldeman's Store.

It is the greatest establishment of the kind this side of Philadelphia, the Co. This Machine is on exhibition and for the Side of Philadelphia, the Co. The Side by Simon J. Eff., miliers wite, and by J. Mishler's Bitters, the Co. The Side by Simon J. Eff., miliers wite, and by J. Mishler's Bitters. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry SILVER WARE, Speciacles, best quality Silver-Plated Ware, Thermometers.

ZAHM'S CORNER. North Queen Street and Centre Square, LANCASTER, PA.

AT HARDMAN'S! Just received, at the fine Grocery Establish ment, corner 3rd and Cherry streets, the follow ing new Goods: SUGAR CURED HAMS AND DRIED BEEF,

Together with a very fine assortment of Family Groceries, of all kinds.

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OPEN! OPENING! OPENED!

THIS DAY, THIS WEEK, AND UNTIL FURTHER ORDERS, ATBRENEMAN'S

For Men, Youth and Children, ever before offered to the people of Columbia, comprising as to does, STYLE and QUALITY in soft and stiff brim, such as the Warwick, Ida Lewis, Sinbad, Prince Arthur, American Girl, Kute, Peerless, Lady Thorn, Rowing, Star, Cuban, Waverly, Gilmore, Rob Roy, and the Fall style of Silk Hats, just out, together with a full stock of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Consisting of White and Colored Shirts, Flann Shirts and Drswers, English, German and Do mestic Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchieis, Sus penders, Ties, Linen and Paper Cuffs and Col

UMBRELLAS AND CANES. Parties who favor us with their patronage are assured that it will be our constant and to merit their confidence and support.
Call and examine our well selected stock at atlow prices.

BRENEMAN'S No. 128 Locust Street, Columbia, Pa. oct9.'69-ly

STEAM COACH WORKS.

COACH WORKS!

REMOVED TO Nos. 9, 11 AND 13 NORTH 5th STREET. The Carriages, Buggies, &c., made at these Works, are equal in beauty and durability to any other make in the county.

COACH SMITHING, REPAIRING, &c.

This branch of the business will be attended to with punctuality and despatch. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, Wagons, &c., for sale or made to order.

29. Call at the Works No. 9, 11 & 13 North Finh street and examine the stock and prices. sep5-69-tfw $\overline{G^{ ext{ARDEN, FLOWER AND GRASS}}}$

SEEDS! - AT-J. A. MEYERS'. FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

ODD FELLOWS HALL,

D. LANDRETH & SON. We have NONE other on hand, and having closed out every package of last season's stock, we guarantee all to be FRESH AND GENUINE,

nd will sell them at Landreth's prices.

N. B.—Having removed my residence to house No. 23 NORTH SECOND ST., formerly occupied Medicine during the night, will please call

J. A. MEYERS, sept.4'69-tfw1 Odd Fellows' Hall. JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FRESH GROCERIES, David Mullin's Grocery Store,

Cor. 4th & Cherry Streets, The undersigned, having been in the business since 1849, is enabled to buy and sell goods at better bargains than can be made elsewhere. He has now on hand a tresh supply of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS. Of the best quality, which he will dispose of a prices that defy competition,

Of the best brands, direct from New York. COFFEE, Green and Brown. TEAS!
EMPIRE, JAPAN, ENGLISH BREAKFAST
AND BLACK TEAS of every description. HAMS AND DRY BEEF Fresh from Pittsburg, at the lowest price. No better in the market.

SUGARS AND COFFEES

POTATOES, FISH, FLOUR, FEED, and everythin in the Grocery line. Thankful for past favors, the undersigned respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. The citizens of Columbia, and public generally will find it profitable to visit my store, as 1 and etermined to sell none but the best goods, and at the lowestfigure.

DAMID MULEN at the lowest ngure,
DAVID MULLEN,
apli6-2m] Cor. Fourth & Cherry Sts., Columb MALIFORNIA WINES.

PER GALL. \$2,50 3,50 3,00 3,00 6,00 parkling CHAMPAIGNE 2.00 'All warranted to be made of CALIFORNIA GRAPES only, pure and harmless. The CHURCHES supplied with pure GRAPE WINES for Communion purposes, at reduced rates.

ates.

OFFICE:—64 EAST KING ST.,
LANCASTER.
J. J. SPRENGER.
N. B.—Also, always on hand a general assortnent of BREWERS' SUPPLIES. [may7-3m] ASPER GREEN, Designer & Engraver on Wood. COLUMBIA, PA. Is prepared to execute Views of Buildings, Machinery, Bill Heads, Posters, Labels, &c., in the neatest and most expeditious manner, at reasonable rates. BOOK AND NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS Executed in the Highest Style of Art.

Boetry. ONLY A BOY.

Only a boy, with his noise and fun, The veriest mystery under the sun; As brimful of mischief, and wit and glee As ever a human frame can be,
And as hard to manage—what —ah me!
"Tis hard to tell,

Only a boy, with his fearful tread, Who cannot be driven, but must be led; Who troubles the neighbors' dogs and cats. And tenrs more clothes, and spoils more I Loses more kites, and tops, and bats, Than would stock a store For a year or more.

Yet we love him well.

Only a boy, with his wild, strange ways; With his idle hours on his busy days; With his queer remarks and his odd replic Sometimes foolish and sometimes wise, Often brilliant for one of his size,
As a meteor hurled
From a planet world,

Only a boy, who will be a man, If nature goes on with her first great plan-It water, or fire, or some brutal snare Conspire not to rob us of this our heir, Our blessing, our trouble, our rest, our care, Our torment, our joy! "Only a boy."

THE MEETING.

With time I turn-years backward flow Again that golden shore I trace, Where in the light of long ago, 1 first beheld thy face,

Soft summer airs waved warm and light ; A solemn psalm breathed o'er the bay, Came like the choral branch of night The sun burned downward to the deep, And glowed through many a purple bar;

While, like a vergin from her sleep, i Arose the evening star. There oft had I with care oppressed Forgetful, dream'd of other lands; And thou had'st sought a realm of rest.

As mists that melt in azure skies, Thy tears fell fast; such wee was mine; Like magnets glanced thy streaming eyes, And drew my soul to thine.

Miscellaneous Rending.

BROWN AND JONES.

A FRIENDLY TALK ABOUT THE TARIFF. Mr. Brown .- Neighbor Jones, they tell me you are a Protectionist, and as I cannot see why a shrewd farmer like you should want to tax yourself to help others to do some kind of work that can't be

made to pay its own way, I have come over here to see about it. Jones.-Glad to see you, Mr. Brown; but you must learn my views before you can truly state them. I hold that where a tax must raise prices, as it always must by the amount of the tax, and where the thing taxed is made or raised by both Americans and foreigners, the tax should be laid on the imported article, so as to make the foreigner pay as much of it as

we can. his former price, and charge us the whole

Jones.—Often he cannot. He can only raise the price to the point where our American producers could afford to make or raise all we need of it. Take pig iron. We make nine-tenths of all we use, whether the tariff is high or low. If it is high, we import about one ton in thirty; and if it is low, about one in twenty-five But in either case we produce nearly all we use, and the price, therefore, like the price of butter, leather, boots and shoes, and other things which we produce mainly at home, is mainly fixed by our own supply and demand. If it were possible to make us wholly dependent on importation, the increased demand on foreign pig-iron makers would enable them to double on their prices as they did in 1836, when free trade had stopped many of our furnaces and the price of the imported article went from \$27, its average

Brown.-Very likely; a removal of the tariff would often raise the importer's prices; but I do not quite see why he can-

make the consumer pay it. Jones.—Let me suppose a case : and have 50 cents profit, instead of selling them at \$6, with \$2 profit, as I did be fore the American tariff was passed.' The effects, therefore, are:

1. The price of knives to the American consumer is not raised, by the amount of the tariff, \$3, as Free-Traders assert, but by only \$1.50. 2. The amount of the tariff is not charged over by the importer on the con-

of the tariff—is paid by the American 3. Though the price of the article is treasury, i. e., so that it shall not change raised by \$1.50, yet had the tax been lev- the values of various kinds of property to the New York Journal of Commerce: ied in any other manner whatever, the the benefit of some and the injury of others which, it is difficult to decide. The smallprice of whatever it was levied upon

previously been undersold by \$1 a dozen | product, while the thing that pays the tax | claim over one hundred and twenty. The on knives, now find they can make them at a cost of \$7 a dozen, to start with, and make a profit of 50 cents a dozen. But as they go on, and their skill, organization can never compute with certainly the ac- dred and fifty, and in the East about nine and capital increase, they constantly tend | tual tax on the domestic article, and be | hundred. There is a weekly country pa- | the lowest bidder.

last, they can produce them at \$6, \$5, or \$4 a dozen, and the foreign manufacturer is finally and forever undersold, and driv-

port our industry.

imports are a means of collecting our taxes out of the people of other nations, writers see the advantage of them?

Jones.—The wisest of them do. Mr. John Stuart Mill, the ablest of living advocates of Free Trade, says in vol. 2, page 457 of his Principles of Political Economy: "Those are, therefore, in the right, who maintain that taxes on imports are partly paid by foreigners."

Brown.—Why, is he, then, a free-trader? Jones.-He is a Free Trader in English sense; because the manufactures of England have outgrown the need of protection. The stronger, like the lion among beasts, never seek protection against the weaker. But Mr. Mill, like Adam Smith the so-called father of Free Trade, is only a qualified Free Trader. Both admit the propriety of protecting industries under certain circumstances; as, where they are essential to the national defence in war; where they are adapted to the natural resources of the country, and only need encouragement to make them profitable: where they are already in existence, and the removal of the tariff would throw their workmen out of employment, etc. All these reasons apply to the protected American industries; and of course, when you grant the wisdom of the principle of Protection to particular industries by tariffs, you must also grant that each nation will judge best for itself what industries it should protect.

Brown.-How, then, can such men be called Free Traders? Jones .- They are Free Traders of the English sort. English Free Trade means that breadstuffs shall come in free, because England has so little farming land that she cannot possibly raise all her own grain. In everything but breadstuffs, she could undersell all foreigners before she declared

of encouragement to manufactures—the one by securing them the home market for their goods, and the other by securing them cheap food for their operatives. Jones.—Certainly. The repeal of the protective duty on corn was the only triumph ever won by Free Trade in England For three hundred years before that, and

capable of needing it. Brown.-I think you are right in claiming that foreigners pay a considerable share of the duties on articles in which they compete with us as producers. But Brown.—That sounds very well; but is not this profit offset by the fact that are you sure he does not add the tax to Americans pay in increased prices under Protection, a considerable amount of tax which does not go into the treasury?

> Jones .- No. It is impossible that a net profit which we make out of foreign countries can be offset by any loss or profit we make out of each other. If out of our ed from six per cent to five.

> for the benefit of another. Jones .- So am I, where it can be avoided But abstract equality of taxation is an Utopian dream. It is a logical impossisibility to impose a tax on anything, foreign or domestic, land or goods without

collected from the people shall go into the periodical other than daily. The largest it is no fair objection to a Protective tariff an article on which no tax has been paid; shall be the imported product.

Brown.-But why not tax both equally? Jones.—This is not possible, because we hundred and fifty, in the South five hun-

producing it, here or abroad, the equality of the tax would cease.

Brown.-Why can't we compute with certainty the actual tax on the domestic

Jones .- To compute the amount of tax

which rests on a product, we must know

how much tax enters into the cost of its

production. This includes the increase

from Pennsylvania; forty-eight are issued n the wages of the workmen who make in French, fifteen in the Scandinavian t, by reason of the tax they pay on the languages, ten in Spanish, five in Dutch, ea, coffee, and sugar, beer and liquors four in Italian, three in Welsh, two in they consume, on the clothes they wear, and the implements they use, on the property they own, and the income they earn, and the increase in the cost of their food by reason of the tax paid by the farmers on what they consume, and which in the end, go to raise the price on farmng products, to those who have to buy them. If, therefore, a duty of \$7 per ton is laid on imported pig iron, it is obviously impossible to tell what part of this tax is offset by the increased cost of domestic lowest is. production, until the tariff has developed ts results. If it has checked the importation and increased the domestic production, then we know it has afforded protection. If it has raised the price of the product \$3, while other taxes have raised the cost of producing it only \$2. we know it has afforded \$1 protection. When, for instance, in Wisconsin the product of pig iron rises from 2,000 tons in 1860 to 80,000 tons in 1870, we may assume that the tariff has been protective; the tax on the foreign article being more than the rise in the domestic cost of production. But no mathematician could compute with exactness all the items of tax which cause the rise in domestic cost business. of production. We estimate that our national taxation equals one-tenth of the total earnings of our industry, and the Connecticut broom peddler-a sharp State and local taxes generally amount chap, from over among steady habits, to another tenth. Hence, in the grand wooden clocks, schoolmasters and other total one-fifth of all we produce is received by the national and State governments in taxes. On this basis we may He had called at several stores and offered roughly estimate that a tariff of twenty his load, or ever so small a portion of it; per cent. on all foreign products is necbut when he wanted case, and nothing essary to offset our home taxes merely. else in payment, they had uniformly given But in addition to this, our cost of labor

churches, and educate their own child-

by excluding imports it diminishes the

Jones.—Nonsense. Every Protective

gives, generally, an increased revenue on

the part it admits, and protection to our

producers against the competition of such

parts as it shuts out. In 1861, under a

revenue tariff, we collected only \$39,000.-

rill Tariff, which we have since raised

every year. Mark the result. In 1862 we

collected \$59,000,000; in 1863, \$69,000,000;

in 1864, \$102,000,000; in 1865, \$85,000,000;

in 1866, \$157,000,000; in 1868, \$176,000,

000; in 1868, \$164,000,000; and in 1869,

\$177,000,000. The amount of our revenue

is four and a half times greated under our

Had it not been, repudiation would have

been inevitable. Then we collect \$1 of

revenue to \$8.50 of imports. In 1868 we

collected \$1 of revenue to \$2.11 of imports.

Of course that is the best tariff for reve-

nue which, from a given amount of im-

ports, collects the largest amount of rev-

enue. So it has been in every change

from a Revenue Tariff to a protective one.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Newspapers in the United States are

low so numerous that it is well nigh im-

possible for any one to remember a fraction

of the list, and it is therefore with pleas-

ure that we note that Geo. P. Rowell &

Co., publishers, of New York, have issued

immense as that of newspapers has had

but little attention called to it, and we

of the immense degree of capital required

have dilated much upon the dignity and

abstained from touching on material con-

siderations. It is the poetry, and not the

prose, of newspaper life which attracts

the attention of our fraternity generally.

worthy gossip relating to newspapers, and

with some of the plums we have extracted

with some things out of our own knowl-

The largest paper in the United States

also the largest advertising patronage of

editor is the best paid of any editor of a

daily is either the New York Tribune or

est daily is the Ithaca Leader, at Ithaca,

-Burean Almanac.

amount of duties paid on them.

at least, is needed.

him to understand that they had brooms is increased by the better mode and enough, and that he might go further. At means of living demanded by the laborer. If American laborers are to eat white bread, and meat twice a day with tea, fered his wares. coffee, and beer if they like, while British and French eat black bread, and meat once a week; if Americans are to wear take in pay?" better clothing, live in better houses. have better furniture, support their own

ren, their share of the product of labor must be greater than that of the paupers of Europe. At least twenty per cent. more of the tax on the product of foreign labor is demanded to protect American labor in its better style of livng, and prevent American workingmen from being pauperized. Under these cirlost his chance of selling his load half a cumstances, and until our national debt dozen times by a similar answer-and is paid, an average tariff of 40 per cent., frankly told the merchant he must have cash. Of course the merchant protested Brown.—But Protective Tariff must less- | that cash was scarce, and he must puren the revenue, since it is only by exclud- I chase if he purchased at all, with what he

tate to say so, but the times were hard, and he had notes to pay, and had goods Tariff excludes part, and admits part. It that must be disposed of. goods at the cost price, for the sake of trading, and would take the whole load of brooms which the peddler had labored so

unsuccessfully at the other stores to dis-000 of revenue. Then we passed the Mor- | pose of. "So unload the brooms," said he, to the man of Connecticut, "and select any ar-

> your man. Blowed of I don't sell cout, if Connecticut sinks, with all her broom stuff, the next minute," The merchant hesitated a moment, but finally concluded the chance a good one. He would be getting the brooms for something that would not sell as readily; as for the cost price, it was an easy gammon

> the brooms were brought in, and the cash for half of them was paid over. "Now, what will you have for the remainder of your bill?" asked the mer-

chant.

rin' one article, and ef I take anything else I may be cheated. So, seein' as 'twon't make any odds with you, I guess I'll take brooms. I know them like a book, and can swear to just what you paid for them. And so saying, the pedfer commenced reloading his brooms, and having deposited half of his former load, jumped on his

search of another customer. A cow drover got himself into trouble, in Montgomery county, the other day, by is the New York Independent, and it has | trying a "trick of his trade" to impose on purchasers through a most cruel infliction any weekly paper in the country. Its on cows and calves. He had tied a string tightly around the jaws of thirty claves to keep them from sucking their mothers in order to swell the cows udders and give them the appearance of great milkers. He was arrested under the law punishing cruelty to dumb animals, and fined ten dollars for each offense, amounting to

> THERE are one hundred and eight railcoads in Pennsylvania obliged to make yearly report to the Auditor General; twenty-nine street passenger railways; fourteen canals, and six telegraph lines.

> from which eighteen pounds of butter per week is made. In Berks county the collection of taxes

in the various townships is awarded to

of relating strictly to their business. All advertising will be considered CASH, after first psertion. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

CHAS. E. GAST, No. 27 EAST ORANGE ST., LANCASTER, PA

No. 11 NORTH DUKE ST., LANCASTER, PA-

Collections made in Lancaster and adjoining Counties.
Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all claims against the government promptly prosecuted.
Office—No. 238, Locust street.

No 528 Washington street, near Sixth, Reading, Pa.
Collections made in Berks and adjoining nov27-tf

No. 14 North Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa.
Professional Business carefully and prompt
by attended to. [oct30'60-tf]

M. CLARK,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
OFFICE—No. 12 N. Third street,
Office Hours—From 6 to 7 A. M. 12 to 1 P. M.,
and from 6 to 9 P. M. [sep1-69-tiv]

Graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Office No. 210 Locust Street 2nd door above Odd Fellows' Hall

PIANO, ORGAN,

J. Z. HOFFER,
DENTIST.
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered in the extraction of Teeth.
Office-Front Street, next door to R. Williams'
Drug Store, between Locust and Walnut Streets,
Columbia Pa.

street between Cherry and Jinion, every day, from 7 to 9A. M. and from 6 to 8P. M. Persons wining his services in special cases, between these hours, will leave word by note at his office, or threugh the post office. ${
m R}^{
m EAL}$ estate agency.

WESTERN HOTEL, No. 931 & 15 CORTLANDT STREET, THOS. D. WINCHESTER, PROPRIETOR. This Hotel is central and convenient for Penn

THIS HOTEL IS PLEASANTLY LOCATED, between the Stations of the Reading and Colum-and Pennsylvania Railroads,

DRENCH'S HOTEL.

©25-THE FOLSOM IMPROVED TWENTY-©25 FIVE DOLLAR FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The cheapest First-Class Machine in the market. Agents wanted in every town. Liberni commission allowed. For terms and circular, address A. S. HAMILTON, Gen. >gent, NO. 700 Chestunt St., Phil'a, Pa.

or

Wines and Liquors! HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK -or-DRESS GOODS, SILKS, &C.

HANDSOME DOUBLE-WIDTH CHENE MO-HAIRS, 37½ CENTS.

REAL SCOTCH GINGHAMS, IN ALL COL-ORS. 25 CENTS.

ALL AT THE NEW RATES. April 16-3m. NO. 13.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH OR SWISS BEAUTIFUL SETS OF JEWELRY, HAND

FORKS, KNIVES CASTORS, GOBLETS, ICE PITCHERS, BUTTER DISHES &c. &c.

Septiwiff No. 13 Front St., Columbia, Pa. CHEMICAL

A large assortment of Violins, Flutes, Guitars Banjos, Tamborines, Accordeons, Flies, Har-nonicas, and musical murchandise always on

DACALCOMANIA,

Ho! For the Harvestof 1870. We would respectfully call the attention of il Farmers who need a complete combined ancester to examine into the merits of our ancaster county built Reaper and Mower,

CHIEF.

If you wish to get the machine that has hosts of admiring friends among hundreds of the intelligent and discriminating farmers of Lancaster county, choose the VALLEY CHIEF.

We respectfully refer you to our friends in every township of the county for good words. One of our machines is on exhibition at the HARDWARE STORE OF MESSES, RUSSELL, MUSSELMAN & CO., No. 21 North Queen Street, Lancaster City.

EDWARD J. ZAHM,

Cor. N. Queen St., & Centre Square LANCASTER, PA. Dealer in

29. Personal and prompt attention given to Watch work and Repairing. Remember the OLD STAND,

FUNE FAMILY GROCERIES,

JELLIES, PRESERVES, HONEY, PEACHES, TOMATOES, ENGLISH PICKLES, WINSLOWSGREEN CORN GREEN PEAS &c., &c. A LARGE LOT OF NEW YORK CANDIES.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Cocoanuts, and White Wine Vinegar.

Extra Family Flour, Mercer Potatoes, Rio and Java Coffee, fresh roasted, Lovering's Syrup, &c.

23-New Goods received almost daily.

WM. H. HARDMAN,

3rd and Cherry Sts,

Sepi-60-tw]

Columbia, Fa.

128 Locust Street, THE LARGEST STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS,

CHRISTIAN MYERS, COLUMBIA STFAM

thing?

price under protection, up to \$52.50. Of course, an article so extensively used that we ordinarily import only a tenth of our supply, would rise, if we were compelled to import even half of it, to two or three times the ordinary price.

not add the duty to his selling price, and A manufacturer in Sheffield England. makes cutlery, and has usually shipped to America knives which cost him \$4 a dozen, to be sold at \$6 a dozen, whereby he controls the market, as the Amercan maufacturer cannot make them less than S7. A duty of \$3 a dozen is laid on them, and, he says: "Now I cannot sell these for more than \$7.50 a dozen, for at that price the American shops can make the same knives at a profit, and if I sell at \$8, they will cut me out of the trade altogether. I will, therefore, pay the duty of \$3 a dozen myself, sell them at \$7.50.

sumer, as the Free-Traders assume, and paid by the American purchaser of knives, but is paid by the British manufacturer two thirds thereof out of previous profits. and one-third thereof out of the rise in price, so that only the latter-one-tnird

must have been raised \$3. American | that it has this effect in common with all | N. Y. The New York Weekly and Bonconsumers therefore have not only got other modes of taxation: It disturbs val-ner's Ledger have each more than three rid of \$2 of tax, by collecting it out of ues and changes prices. So do all taxes. their British cousins, but have avoided | To the extent that a tax raises the price of \$1.50 of the rise in price, which would have resulted somewhere else, and on something else, if they had levied the tax where Americans would have to pay the 4. American manufacturers, who had price raised shall be that of an American

to produce them more cheaply, until, at cause, with every change in the cost of per in Rhode Island, however, which has en out of the field.

This is the process of making foreigners. at the same time, pay our taxes, and sup-Brown .- I see you have cyphered that sum down pretty close. But if tariffs on

why is it that none of our great free-trade

for Free Trade. Brown.-Free Trade in England and Protection to America are alike, policies

until her manufactures could compete with the world, she protected them by heavy tariffs. She has abandoned Protection now, because she has nothing

\$180,000,000 of tariff duties, we suppose that 20,000,000 are paid by foreigners, our people as a whole are relieved from \$20,-000,000 of direct taxation. It is as if the interest on our national debt were reduc-Brown.-True, but nevertheless, so far as Protective tariffs raise the price of product, only the increase in price on the portion imported goes to the Government while the increase in the price of the portion produced in this country goes to the manufacturer, miner or farmer producing it. It is, in effect, a tax paid by the con-

sumers of that product to the producers,

and I am opposed to taxing one set of men

changing values in such a way as to make one man's property worth more, and another's less. In levying the internal revenue on whisky, it was seen that to tax the process of manufacture would enrich the owner of a stock already manufactured, since he would add the amount of the tax to his selling price. To tax the whisky already in the vaults of wholesalers would raise the price of the liquors owned by theretailers, who would add the amount of the tax to their selling price, tlough a new and completely revised edition of they had not paid it. Yet the retailers | their Newspaper Directory. A trade so were so numerous, and their stocks seperately so small, that to prevent their making this profit was impossible. If we fail- have as a people but very little knowledge ed to tax the imported high wines, the tax on the American whiskies would raise to carry it on. Journalists, it is true, the importer's price, and so act as a bounty to the foreign against the home producer. | the value of the press, but have studiously If we taxed real estate it lessened its profit to the owner relatively to other kinds of property, and so amounted to a bounty to those whose property was personal. If we taxed incomes, it was a boun- Yet even at this we hear much untrustty to the man who would swear down his income return, as compared with one who the public evidently believes what is told made an honest return. If we levied an it. We propose to supply our readers aggregate of \$400,000,000 of taxes on American industries in any manner, and from this work, perhaps supplemented levied none on products of foreign industry coming into the country, this was a tax on American and a bounty to foreigners, which would enable them to undersell us in our markets by at least forty per cent. It being absolutely impossible to lay any tax so that the whole amount

hundred thousand circulation, and exceed any others in the United States in this respect. Among the newspapers which it taxes the community to enrich an indiare printed with news the New York vidual. Protectionists merely recognize Tribune and Pomeroy's Democrat have this effect of a tax, to change prices and the greatest issue—about two hundred to endeavor to so adjust the tax, that the thousand each-but, on the contrary some newspapers in the South do not average circulation of a weekly country paper in the Western States is about six

a circulation of over seven thousand. There is one daily in New York which annually receives over eight hundred thousand dollars a year from advertisements, and there are two others which receive over four hundred thousand. The total number of newspapers are printed in the United States and British Provinces, of which about one-quarter come

Bohemian, one in Russian and English, and one in Chinese and English. San Francisco has the greatest proportion of periodicals published in foreign languages although the aggregate number is in this proportion reversed, New York has six German dailies, two French, and one Scandinavian, besides twenty-three in English. The highest salary paid to an editor in America is ten thousand a year; we would not dare to say how small the For full information on these and other topics we desire to recommend this book. It has, in addition, a Newspaper Rate-Book, giving the rates of advertising in all the prominent newspapers of America. which we learn that it costs thirty dollars to insert an advertisement one inch

long in a certain New York paper one time; and a number of sketches of Men Who Advertise. Men who advertise and make money by it must of necessity know something, and the story of their lives show how they gained such knowledge and such experience as to make their powers available. Altogether this volume is useful both for entertainment and for CUTEST YANKEE TRICK.

fixins-drove through the streets of Provdence, heavily laden with corn brooms.

length he drove up to a large wholesale store on the west side and once more of-"Well, I want the brooms badly enough," said the merchant, "but what will you This was a poser. The peddler was aching to get rid of his brooms; he despised the very sight of his brooms, but he would sooner sell a single broom for cash than the whole load for any other article especially that which he could not dispose of as readily as he could of brooms. After a moment's hesitation, however, he screwed his courage to the sticking point —it required some courage after having

ing imports that it affords protection, and | had in his store to pay with. He really wanted the brooms, and he did not hesi-Finally, he said that he would put the

ticles from my store, and you shall have them at cost price." The peddler scratched his head. There was an idea there, as the sequel shows plainly enough. "I tell you what it is," he answered at present tariff than under that of 1869. last; just say them terms for half the load, and cash for t'other half, and I'm

in regard to it. The bargain was struck

The pedler scratched his head again and this time more vigorously. He walked the floor, whistled, and drummed on the head of a barrel. By and by his reply came-slowly, deliberately and emphati-"You Providence fellers are cute; you sell at cost, pretty much all of you, and make money. I don't see how it's done. Now I don't know about your goods, bar-

cart with a regular Connecticut grin, and leaving the merchant cursing his impudence and his own stupidity, drove off in

TiogA county claims to have a cow